rested had become here a combed by marine worms, and broke down. The damage was about \$10,00. A demonstration of respect to the French Coasul, P. Dillon, previous to his early departure, is proposed by the French population.

The Ceather has been rather cloudy, with heavy fore, and occasional slight rains. From a calculation made at the San Francisco Observatory, it has been ascertained that so far, one half of one inch of rain has fallen in San Francisco for the season.

Public amusements have been fairly patronized of late. During the first half of the last fortnight, the Metropolitan and American Theaters were both open, and diew good houses. Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne was playing at the former and Miss Mary Provost of the latter. Mrs. Hayne, somewhat more than a week ago, west to Sacramento, and Miss Provost continued at at the American; she has drawn large houses for five continuous weeks. A Pauorans of the incidents of the Vigilance Committee was beeneft out at the Metro. at the American; she has drawn large houses for five continuous weeks. A Pacorams of the incidents of the Vigilance Committee was brought out at the Motropolita. Theater last week, and is now at Secremento. Rowe & Co.'s Circus have made a trip to the Sandwich Islands. The collection of California wild beasts at the Mountain Museum has been doing well. There has been no regular exhibition of negre minstrels in San Francisco during the fortnight.

The Public School examinations have taken place during the fortnight, and there is new a general vacation.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VO	TE.	
Counties. Buebenan.		
Sacramento, complete3,424	3,371	893
San Francisco, complete5,303	1,624	5,085
El Dorado, 52 presincts3,379	2,320	1,211
Placer, all but 1 precinct 2,804	2,018	960
Nevada all but 4 precints 3.227	2 003	1,458
Yuba, 46 precincts	1,998	648
Yolo, 10 precincts 447	485	113
Amader 10 precincts	833	245
Calaveras, 32 precincts 2 003	1,197	407
San Joaquin, complete	1,034	519
Tuolumne, 13 precints	1,200	393
Stanislans, complete 427	225	
Centra Costa, complete 460	293	189
Alameda, complete 729	216	723
Banta Clara complete 576	673	808
Shasta, complete	1.042	168
Mariposa, all but 1 precinct 980	487	88
Butte, 12 precincts	1.142	402
Sierrs, complete2,949	2.643	371
Tehams, complete 436	312	45
Colusa, all but 2 precincts 282	303	15
Solano, 6 precine's 397	423	59
Senema and Mendocine, 6 prec'ts. 1,093	294	417
Merced, complete 300	98	2
Sutter, all but 2 precincts 429	292	51
Marin, complete 348	81	160
Monterey, complete 233	138	183
Napa, complete 387	280	150
San Mateo, complete 282	114	233
Trinity	891	180
Siskiyou, 2 precincts to hear from. 103 m	181	
Klamath, I precinct to hear from. 80 a	10]	
Los Angeles, complete 792	135	522
Senta Barbara, 4 precincis 176	10	160
San Bernarcino 300 m		122
San Diego, 2 precincts 100	28	12
sum r.u.Bal a Lucinocontinution and		15.07
Total42,460	28,327	16,721

The Legislature—united States Senative at large a majority as any party ought to have to effect whatever party will have in the next Legislature at large a majority as any party ought to have to effect whatever party measures they may wish to. The Senate, consisting of thirty-three members, is composed of eighteen Democrate, twelve Americans, and three Republicans, giving a clear Democratic majority of three over both the other parties. This calculation includes, however, Senators Ferguson and Westmore land, two of the "hold-over" members, who were elected last year by the American party, but who have nince given in their adherence to the Democracy, with the proviso, however, that upon the Senatorial question they shall level bound to follow the course directed by the party who elected them. If they do this, and are bound by a caucus of their party upon this subject, there would remain for United States Senatorial purposes in the Senator only sixteen Democrate, while there would be furteen Americans and three Regablications. peres in the Senate only sixteen Democrats, while there would be fourteen Americans and three Republi-cans. This would make an opposition strength, if it could be combined against the Democratic party, of caus. This would make an opposition strength, if it could be combined against the Democratic party, of sevesteen votes, or one majority, and in this manner a joint convention might be defeated, and C siforals left for a year without any representation in the United States Senate. If Messrs. Ferguson and Westmereland will consider themselves bound by the decision of the American members of the Senate, we suppose that this will be the attempt made, as, from the majority on joint ballot, there would be no doubt, if a convention was held, of the election of two Senators from the ranks of the Democratic party. We searcely think, however, that such a result as another "staving off" of joint convention is to be reasonably anticipated. We have no about that Messrs. Ferguson and Westmoreland, when they left the ranks of the American party, and enlisted beneath the banaers of Democracy, introded to acquire what they said in relation to the I achoreace to the Americans on the Senatorial question. But we are inclined to believe that in the heat of the Senatorial contest they will find it easy, as politicisms often co, to compromise with their coasters, by voting with the party to which they now belong. It would have been better had they, when they felt it their duty to leave their party, also resigned into the hands of that party the offices which it had given them. This would have saved all deubt, trouble and armoyance.

In the Assembly the Democratic party will have

annoyance.

In the Assembly the Democratic party will have about fifty votes, being a majority over all of ten votes. Under this state of affairs, with a clear majority on joint ballot, we think there can be no doubt, in case a convention is called, that two Democratic Senstors will be chosen. How the Members of the Assembly, who constitute the real majority of the party, stand in relation to the factional divisions which exist among the Democrats, we have not yet ascertained; but, let this be as it it may, it will be for the interest of the factions to compromise upon the election of Senators, or be Demecrats, we have not yet ascertained; but, let this be as it it may, it will be for the interest of the factions to compromise upon the election of Senators, or he minority of the party could unite with the opposition and defeat an election. We think it altregether probable that one Senator representing the Broderick, and one the Gwin faction of the party will be chosen. Indeed, it is already talked about that these two great leaders of the houses of "York and Lancaster," will themselves be agreed upon as United States Secators; while others are firmly of the opicion that two new men will be taken up. Latham and Washington are tasked of. Weller and Gwin we hear talked of as one of the combinations, and J. W. Denver and Thomas J. Henley will, we believe, both he candidates. A number of small fry politicisms will also be very likely to make their appearance in the Senatorial arena before the Legislature meets, and take the chance of a "compromise" being effected on them. Every Legislature but one, since the first one met in California, has been distracted, and its business seriously interfered with by the agitation of the Senatorial questing; and if two Senators are elected at the coming session the matter will be set at rest for the next five years.

EXECUTION OF CROWDER, THE MURDERER. on French Bar, Soott River, on the night of the 3d of August isst, was executed, in terms of his sentence, on the 6th of November at Yreka. Up to the tast he denied all knowledge of the caime, aithough he believed he must have committed it. He was much not existed at the time. He left a long written confession, in which he gives the history of his life. He was born of religious parents (Methodiste) in the County of Atala, Mississippi, and was now about 24 years of age. He came across the Plairs in 1854, since when ne had been washing, with more or less success, as a miner, about Yreka and Scott Rivers. At last his prospects became bright, and he was preparing to start home on a visit to his native place. He was seeking to iispose of his mining claim, and was induced to break a temperance vow which he had maintained for four months He drank, and soon became oblivious to everything He says in his confession, published in an "extra" o The Yreka Union:

He drank, and soon became oblivious to everything He save in his contession, published in an "extra" of The Yreka Union:

"One draught of the fatal cup followed another, until reason resigned her seat to a more fitting occupant of a tenement rendered disgusting and loansome. A game of cards was proposed by my first tempter (may God forgive him as I do), two others being tren present, the request was acceded to; an I now declare to Him in whose awful presence I will shortly stand, and before high beaven, that I do not recollect anything that transpired thereaf er, until taken before the Justice. Mr. Lewis I noticed in the room once waile there, but do not remember seeing him after. I knew him by sight, but never spoke with him to my recollection, and God knows that certainly no ill will existed in my mind against him. The evidence upon the trial was such as to convince all that mine was the head that did the dreadful deed. I am constrained to the same belief, for as I hope to be forgiven, through he mercy of God in the world to come, I know not what transpired; and a crime even more betnous, if possible, than the one for which I am now about to forfeit my existence, might have been committed by me without my knowledge. I dare not, therefore, hazard the ascertion that I did it not. I am impelled to the belief, however, that a cloud of mystery valis the transactions of that horrible night, which an inserstable and just deity will in time remove. The future finale of this affair is in His hands. I was taken by the efficers from the gore of my mangled victim and led to the Justice's office; pre-arsticos were quickly made to conduct me to Yreks, and place me safely in charge of the Sheriff. But the news of Mr. Lewis's horrid death spread like wild fire up and down the river, and comparatively little time had elspecially after the axamination by Esquire Finley, when a madened and furious mob of several hundreds had col

lected in front of the office, and were loudly chamoring for my person. Resistance by the officer was in vais, and I was accordingly allowed to be taken into their costudy. There were a few good and influential citizens pre-eat, who hesitated not to use that influence in preventing the committing of another crime—that of the murder of a suspected and not a condemaed criminal. I was conducted by this mass of human beings to a gulch near by, for the purpose of there being compelled to satiste their threats of vergennee by summary punishment. Arriving at the gatch, and following it up a short distance to a tree, the crowd halted, and here a collequy commenced as to the mode and manner of trial. It was agreed that I should be tried by a Jury, summoned from among the crowd. An effort was accordingly made to impeaned one but all seened refuetant to become directly responsible for such an unlawful set. Failing to obtain the consent of a sufficient number, it was put to vote whether I should be burg without a jury or be replaced into the legal custody of the officers of the law. The latter course being decided upon. I was again led to the Justice's office, and thence conveyed here to my cell."

At 2 o'clock Crowder was conducted from the jail in an op-n carriage to the scaffold. There he addressed the multitude of spectators as follows:

"Gentlemen: I suppose you have come to see me executed. I am ready and teel wilting to die. I warn you all not to drink. If I killed Lewis I do not know it. Take warning by me. I think I will have a safe journey home. I feel happy. I feel that my sins are forgiven. I hope you will meet me there. I believe that is all I have to say."

After these remarks he sat down and conversed quite freely with the Sheriff and clergy man in attendance. About this time there was aspaceatly a slight agitation or nervousness visible in the frame of the prisoner.

After prayer by the elergyman, and the rope being adjusted by the executioner, Crowder stepped up at the drop. At 3 o clock it feel, and the m

San Francisco, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 19, 1836. We have no change to note in the general tone of the market. Rice continues in request at full rates. The arrival of the ciper ship Golden City, from Hong Kong, with 2630 mats, and the Farny Major, from Hong Kong, with 2630 mats, and the Farny Major, from Hong Kong, with 2630 mats, and the Farny Major, from Hong Kong, with 2630 mats slice, has created a state of the rate of the market for this staple, and holders are asking ic. per the advance on yesterday's highest quotations. We have destructly reported yesterday highest quotations. We have destructly reported yesterday highest quotations. We have destructly experted yesterday the stock of Rice on hand to be 2,000,000 lbs. Instead of 3,000,000 lbs.

This bring streamer day very little attention has been paid to the scilling of nerchanding, consequently our report of sales is more than usually scant.

In the Froduce market a fair business has been done, cap-cially in Barley, which has been in deman—for shipment to the interior.

ly in Barley, which has been in deman-for shipment to the interior.

The arrivals from domestic and foreign ports to-day, were the clipper ship Silver Star, in 148 days from new York, to the consignment of Messra D. L. Ross & Co.; clipper ship to-den City, 42 cays from Hong Kong, to Messra. De Witt, Ketin & Co., and bark Fanny Misjor, in 27 days from Honolon; to A. T. Lawton.

The money market, for steamer day, has been more than usually stringent, and much difficulty has been experienced in the collection of accounts falling due.

FLOUR-Transactions continue exceedingly limited, confined to jobbing parcels only. We note also of 160 half-sacks Alviso extract 49, 400 quarter 40, sup. at 48 25; 100 do. Eaton & Boatwik's extra at 48 50, 700 do sup. at 48; 25 do. N.pa City Mills sup. at 48; 150 do. Golden Gate do at 48; 200 do. Kuwler's Scil-Rasing at 49; 150 do. Commercial extra at 48 54, and 40 do. Oregon City Mills sup. at 47 56.

CORN Maal-Jobbing sales of 1,950 fb. California ground at Star Star Star Star Star Star Star Golden Gate Mills. BUCKWHEAT-Jobbing sales of 50 gr. sacks Golden Gate Mill

BUCKWHEAT—Jobbing sales of 50 gr. sacks Golden Gate Mill Flour at 89.

WHEAT—600 sacks prime sold at 250, and 300 do. fair at 25c.
BREEN-305 sacks prime sold at 42 50; 400 do., 150 do. and 100 do. choice sold at 42 32; 1,500 sacks choice, for shipment to Sacramento City, at \$4 504.

OATS—240 sacks prime sold at \$2 25 4

POTATOES—450 sacks choice sold at 22c.; 200 do. at 23c., and 56 do fair at 23c.

RICE—460 maja Calentra Rice resold at 7c., and 3,530 mats paddy, ex Hermann, sold at a slight advance on cost and charges.

BUTTER—60 firkins choice new June Butter sold at 31c. LAED—56 cases, in 16-15 tims, ex silver Star, and 450 do., 10 and 30-15 tims, ex late grivals, in ious, sold on p. t.

Land-Sc cases, in H-B tins, ex Salver Star, and 450 do., 16 and 20-fb tins, ex late arrivals, in ints, sold on p. t. CEMENT-250 bols. Cement sold at \$2.374.
TORACCO-50 cs. Natural Bridge, 65 do. Pesch, and 10 do. Grape, sold at agents' rates.
CHAMPAGRE-50 baskets Charles Heidsick sold at agents'

TAYER.—100 bbls. prime Chicago Mess sold on private terms.

BEEF-100 bbls. Drine, sold at 15jc.

SUGAR-100 bbls. Crashed sold at 15jc.

CANDLES-250 boxs first quality Adamantines sold at 27jc.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-50 bbis. sold on terms not stated.

In San Francisco, at Grace Church on Nov. 13, by the Rev. Mr. Shephero, Mr. Charles S. Wood, of New-York, to Miss E. A. Pomeroy, of Philadelphia.

In Sacramento, Nov. 17, Mr. Alexander M. Hayden, to Anna M. only daughter of D. S. Graham, esq., all formerly of Charleston, S. C.

In San Francisco, Nov. 12, auddeoly, Mrs. Susannah Perego, wife of Mo es Perego, age 147 years.

At Acapulco, Oct. 25, Mr. Pereival Browne late of the Pacific Mst. Steamship Co., in San Francisco, after a long and pain-

this lines.

Li San Francisco, Nov. 7, Anita S, twin daughter of Daniel R, and Margaret S. Brower, aged 1 year, 7 months and 12 days. In San Francisco, Nov. 12, Mr. Benjamin Cook, a native of Indians, aged 53 years.

In San Francisco, Mr. Michael Hollenbeck, aged 52 years, fermerly of Albary county, N. Y.

At Diamond Springs, Nov. 13, Dr. Silas V. Miller, late of Fultor county, It diam.

At San Francisco, Nov 18, Mr. Edward Bell, a native of New-York aged 34 years.

In Salt Lake City, Aug. 28, Nancy Perkins, aged 57 years.

In the city of Manti, Utah, Sept. 17, Mrs. Exter Smith, aged 45 years.

45 years.
In Tooce City, Utah, Sept. 3., Martha, wife of Elder Peter Gillespie, aged 54 years.

OREGON.

INDIAN MATTERS IN THE NORTH. We have dates from Oregon to the 13th November. The news is not very important.

The news is not very important.

The Portland Standard says:

A rumer reached Portland on the 7th November, that Col. Wright had been attacked by the Indians near Wild Horse Creek, but such provee not to be the face. The Indians have not molested the Colonel.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived from the Dalles on Succay svening, that the news brought down from Wright's camp was simply that the Colonel had invited the Indians to come into the Dalles and have a talk with him; that they could continue to occupy their lands as previous to the treaty of 1855, and that he such was to move his forces into winter quarters at the Dalles. We could not learn the raply made by the Indians. The presumption, however, is that they will come to the Dalles, but with what object is not known to us. Judging from the past, it may be reasonable to expect rumors of all kinds relative to these Indians during the coming winter, but we shall apprehend no danger till there has been some tangible demonstration of hostility. The season is now too far advanced to anticipate the open hostility of these fadians so long as they can find muck-a-muck easy of access from the supplies of the Indian Department.

The same paper adds:

If the information which has come to us from Col. Wright's camp be correct the Colonel has virtually abandoned voluntarily the whole country east of the Dalles to the Indians. Such an abandonment is just what the Indians demanded of Gov. Stevens, as their only alternative of peace; while the Governor required of them the surrender of the murderers of Bolon, Mattice and others, killed before the war, and that the Indians should all go upon the reservations fixed in the treaty of 1855. We cannot entertain the belief that Col. Wright, from any motive, will be indused to yield to this dictation of terms made by the Indians, thus surrendering the whole upper country to the free and dominant sway of the red man. But should this be his policy, we may reasonably expect volunteer troops again in the field so scen as the Spr

THE FORT COLVILLE MINES.—The Standard says with reference to some correspondence which it publishes from Fort Colvide:

"Should that country be opened for the peaceable excepation of American miners, there are strong reasons for expecting the discoveries of very rich gold mines along the northern boundary of Washington Territory. We hope some treaty or other arrangement will be made with the Northern Inclines which will permit our people to prospect the country unmolested by hostile tribes."

HOW INDIAN WAR NEWS IS MANUFACTURED The following is an extract from The Oregonian (Portland, O T), of the 8th of November, in which paper it is graced with a promitent position and large displayed letters:

"INDIAN FIGHT AT THE NORTH!"

displayed letters:

"INDIAN FIGHT AT THE NORTH!"

"THE REGULARS ATTACKED BY THE YAMIKAS!"

"Friday light, 8 o clock.—The stea mer Fashion has just arrived from the Cascades. We learn by her officers that an excress has arrived at the Dalles with the case that the case that the Dalles with the case that the case that the Dalles with the case that the case that the Dalles with the case that the dalles with the dalles that the case that the dalles when the express left. Wright had been encamped there for several days waiting for the Indians to come in, according to promise, to make a treaty. They came in and attacked him for the purpose, we suppose of making a peace. This is the way the Indian susually make a treaty of prace."

The following letter addressed to Gen. Wool on the subject of the anove extract, tells another story.

FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., Nov. 12, 1856.

To GEN. Wool: I lied se you a slip taken from The Oregonian of the sth inst., just to show you what articles we get up in Portland for the East. Col. Wright arrived here this morning from Walls. Walls: did not see a hostile Indian at Wild Horre Creek, nor did he encamp at that spot a waiting the arrival of the Indians to make a treaty of peace. This intelligence

was never brought to the Dalles, but fabricated by some bad person for mischievous purposes. The Indians do not to loce the slightest hostility to the regular treops, but, on the contrary, invite them to settle in their country and afford them protection. The Coless's tells me that there will be no more trouble, in his to pinion, either in this or Oregon Territory.

Yours very truly.

OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

P. S.—The rumors apprehended in regard to any rupture with the Indians in Puget Sound are unfounded. It is said an effort is being made by Gov. Stevens and others to renew the war in Puget Sound; but we trust and believe Col. Casey will prevent.

The Colonel's efforts to preserve peace and give protection to the whites spainet savage warfare are unceasing.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

The bark Fanny Major, 27 days from Henolulu, arrived at this port this morning. We have files of The Parific Com. Advertiser and Polymenan to the 18th of October.

Ship News.—From The Advertiser extra, Oct.

Ship News.—From The Advertiser extra, Oct.
18th, we clip the following:
Loss of the Adate.—By the report brought by
the Linclibo this morning, there is every reason to
doubt the account of the less of the Agate. The natives on board the Liboliho, from the New Eogland,
and who, it was said, belong to the Agate, turn out
to be from the Forward, and the rumor seems to have
spring from this foundation. The only reliable intelligence received is from the captain of the Pfiel, who
saw the Agate on the 25th July, in St. Lawrence Bay.
All the knowledge we are able to gain from every
available source shows that the Forward and Agate
have been confounded.
The steam-tug Pele made a very satisfactory trial
of her towing qualities on Tuesday morning last. See

The steam-tug Pele made a very satisfactory of her towing qualities on Tuesday morning last. See brought in the whalsehip William Tell, which was about six miles to the leeward of the harbor, against a heavy swell and strong head wind, reaching the wharf in one hour and forty minutes from the time she took

in one hour and forty minutes from the time and took hold of the slip.

Schr. Pfiel left the Arctic Sept. 5, and reports having seen no whale-ship farther north than Buering San-spoke no vesrels but solve Victoria, of this port, which heat taken no oil up to date of leaving. The Victoria would not leave the ground till October. The Pfiel re-

would not leave the ground till October. The Phel reports weather very forgay; saw no whaler.

The bark Mercury, Hayden, on the 13th of May, sustained considerable loss in a typhoon near the B min Itlands losing two boats, main rail, stancheons, bulwarks and plank-sheer, and is now undergoing repairs in this port.

in this port.

Cap'. Tripp furnished us with the following report, which is the latest and most avorable account we have seen from the Ochotsk fleet, spoken and heard from

Aug. 20 to Sept. 4:	
Fabius	Rob. Morrison1,200
Syrep Queen 700	Metacom 200 Jul
Omega 4 wh	Pocahontas 2 wh. Jul
Osear 1,600	14008 2 wh. Ju
Eliza Adama	Cambria 350 Jul
Arab ship 800	Lewis 600 Jun
Illinois 1 wh.	Vernon 400 Jul
Nimrod 700	Lydia 50
Magnelia1,000	ieo. Moshet 500
L. C. Richmond 1,000). Washington 3 whs.
Coral 500	Otio 690
Ad. Gibbs 900	Parachute 3 whs.
Romen	Ocean, Norton., 8 whs.
Oemulgee 500	Montpelier 1 wh.

The Advertuer complains of the incompetency of the present head of the Department of Public Improvements as evinced in the miscrable manner in which the public improvements are being conducted.

A number of the Celestial residents of Honolulu were about giving a series juggling and mountebank

were about giving a series juggling and mountebank expeditions.

Ayen, the Chinaman, convicted of the murder of Hoopii, was sentenced by the Chief Justice to be hung on the first Friday in November. This is the first conviction for murder since 1845, and among the natives the case has produced a deep sensation.

The King's Gardener, Holstein, sent us yesterday some fine specimens of beets of two kinds, the Long Blood and Bassano; they were grown in the King's garden—were of extra size, and we thought of superior quality. Mr. Holstein is indefatigable in his attempts to show what can be raised here to add to the purest of all Giets, a vegetable one.

Oregon applies have made their appearance in the Honelulu market.

The Polynciam has tasted a sample of wine made at Maloa Valley, Oahu, which it pronounces "very fite and fruity."

The editor of The Polynciam has seen a centipede

st Maloa valley, Gald, file and fruity.

The editor of The Polynesian has seen a centipede half a foot long, which was taken from a boiled cab-

The editor of The Polymerian has seen a centipede half a foot leng, which was taken from a boiled cabbage.

Four out of five of the Government reservoirs have been arched over with coral. The fish one (opposite Dr. Judd's drug store) is yet in tolerable order. The repairs on the reservoirs cest the Government \$1,018 18.

The steam pile-driver was in successful operation during Monday and Tuesday of the present week, at Reyno.d's wharf. There was a fittle drag at first, but after some practice everything, worked satisfact rily.

A small fish, with four is gs, was caught in the harbor by a lative lest Monday morning, which is certainly the most singular specimen of natural history we have ever observed. It is a little larger than a frog, about three inches long, and its feet, which are evidently used for walking on the bottom of the sea or for swimming, are webbed like a duck's feet, or perhaps a seal's. In shape it resembles the short sunfish pictured in natural histories, and has two teeth quite prominent. It has a doral fin, and also a tail. Its color is dark brown, with spots. We have noticed in the United States that Prof. Agassiz has lately received from the California coast a fish with four legs. As no description of this is given, we can form no idea whether this resembles that one. It can be seen at Dr. Judd's drug store.

We are in receipt of intelligence from Mauri which Dr. Judd's doug store. [Advertiser. We are in receipt of intelligence from Mauri which

Dr. Judd's drug store.

We are in receipt of intelligence from Mauri which describes the still continuing drouth to be producing the most disastrous effects upon the cattle and horses over a large part of the island. In the neighborhoad of Casnapali, and as far as the Wailuku plants, dead animals are seen lying here and there, and those that survive are miserably out of condition. [Polynesian. On Thursday evening Capt. Harvey and the officers of H. B. M.'s ship Havanna gave a grand ball on board that eclipsed everything of the kind we have yet seen in Honolulu. The elegance of the grand pavilion of flags with "alche" in a circular transpare by, embawered in garlands, and the national flags of many nations; the great space appropriated for the dancers; the long and elegantly arranged supper-table—such a supper as one might pay only to look at—the genuine hospitality; the sprightly music; everything united to make the occasion one not soon to be forgot. Prince Kamehameha, the representatives of France, England and America, the Captain and officers of the Embascade, and the brilliant company, too nurserous to mention, were present; and the moon was not far from cade, and the brilliant company, too namerous to men-tion, were present; and the moon was not far from "paling her ineffectual fire" before the god of day when the last of the guests departed.

AUSTRALIA.

We have news from Australia, dated at Melbourne We have news from Australia, dated at Melbourne, the 8th, and at Sydney on the 11th of September.

From Sydney, the political news is unimportant. The amount of gold received during the week eading September 5 was 3,580 ounces. During the same period, the Branch Mint issued 10,000 squereigns.

The demand for wool continue: active. Prices remained stationary.

Flour was dull, but there had been no alteration in price. Fina 4.28; Seconds 8.26.

Flour was dull, but there had been no alteration in price. Fine, £28; Seconds, £26.

From Melbourne, we have the following: The excitement and uncertainty which speculation has infused into the flour-trade continue unabated, and every day one hears of a rise or a fail of £1 to £2 per tun. This arises from the fact that the colonial shipments, as they come in, are sold over and over again, for speculation, not for consumption. There is no drain whatever on present stocks, which, if not "full," may at any rate be styled good fair stocks for the season. The demand for inland is a long time setting in, and on this demand the speculators for the rise rely; and as the sky becomes overcast and the rains come down, so do the hopes and probabilities of good hard roads and a rattling trade. The purchaser of the last lot that arrived re-sells it, and 100 tuns of fl. ur is made by the frequency with which it charges hards to look like 1,000 tuns in motion. In the mean time, the largest holders are out of the market, and the bulk of both wheat and flour is getting into the hands of the few.

mean time, the largest holders are out of the market, and the bulk of both wheat and flour is getting into the hands of the few.

As an instance of the speculation going on, a large holder and miller advertised in the journals a few days since 1,200 tuns of various brands for sale, at the following prices: Adelaide, £25; Chinan, £24; Haxall, £30. A check was sent to him for the entire quantity by a merchant who was looking for a rise. This was refused, however, and an attempt to make a deal for half the quantity met with no better spacess. This little transaction is commented on with more freedom in mercantile circles than it can be in the columns of a journal. But the result of all this speculation is, that prices which should have been steady at highly-remunerative rates to the colonial grower, are likely to be forced up to a high figure for the benefit of the exporter from Cahfornia and Chilli, and that the inland traders will buy but very sparingly, under the belief that a reaction is inevitable.

In all other branches of trade there is little doing, either speculatively or for consumption. The last fortuith that been undoubtedly the dullest of the year.

The ship Lawrence Freet, from Liverpool, after having gone ashore near the Quarantine ground, insade the beds of Melbourse, was got off, seriously damaged and cargo injured.

Composints have been made against the captain of the emigrent ship Ellen, for short supply of provisions to his passangers.

The Montmorency, of the Black Ball Line, was dis-

rged alongside the pier of Melbourne and Hobson's Rairroad, being the first Liverpool vessel that ever alongside the wharf.

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

The steamship Lima arrived at Panama on the 21st of November, with advices dated at Valparaise on the 31st of October, and at Callac on the 10th of November. CHILL.

We have the following summary of affairs in this We have the following summary of affairs in this republic:
Business is rather slack in Valparaiso, and freights difficult to be got. The internal affairs of the country are going on very quietly.

The dispute between the civil power and the elergy has been happily terminated, the Bishop having been compelled to submit.

Her Britannic Majesty's rerew-frigate Tribune, 36 guns, has arrived at Valparaiso, after a long passage from Ric.

The mines in Copiapo are doing a middling business, and the railroad is being extended into the heart of the mining cis riets, to facilitate the exportation of the ores.

The Mercurio of Valparaiso has the following

The Mercurio of Valparaiso has the following:

"A decree has been issued through the Ministry, protibiting the importation of tobacco for chewing and smoking in pipes, for the use of sailors, said decree to be enforced from the lat of January next."

Through a mistaken interpretation of our commercial treaty with France, the authorities in the Society Islands exceted differential outies from the Callian vessels which frequented those ports. As a recrisal, we adopted the same system toward them, while our Government claimed from that of his Imperial Majesty the furfillment of the treaty respecting the reciprocity of flags. The French Government satisfied this demand, ordering the authorities in Papeete not to exact differential duties from the Callian vessels, and to restore the amount of those exacted after the 13th of February, 1851. Our Government replied, issuing a similar decree respecting French vessels arriving from those Islands.

those Islands.
As to England, the Board of Admiralty has made similar declarations respecting the protection which the authorities of both countries must in future afford for the capture of deserters from the navy in their respect-

The amateur concert given in favor of the sufferers

The amateur concert given in favor of the sufferers from the French inundation took place during this fortnight. The attendance was worthy of the proposed object and of our people's sympathy toward that powerful and friendly nation.

Chili has decided on replacing the steamer she lost on her coasts, and Congress has authorized Government to invest the sum requisite for this object. Orders have been forwarded to place this sum at the disposal of our Minister in Paris, Senor Blance Eccalada, who is empowered to contract for the construction of a steamer in London.

The law granting \$2,000 and a cuadra of land for siding the proposed establishment of a porcelain mannatory in the country has been sanctioned and published.

Government has granted a loan of \$12,000, free of al

Government has granted a loan of \$12,000, free of al interest, to the contractor for the steam navigation of the river Bio Bio, until the expiration of the privilege accorded on the 26th of January 1854. The contractor

accorded on the 20th of January 1854. The contractor ob iges himself, in compensation, to add another steamer to the line, and to carry, free from all charge, the mail and jubic treasure.

The Budget for 1857, approved by Congress, has also been published, and the sums granted are as follows:
Department of Interior and Foreign Affairs.

\$633,536 11
Justice, Public Worship and Public Instruction.

1,892,24 44
Finance.

1,893,633 99;

The University of Chili had granted to the Universities of France, London and Edinburgh, and also to several of the principal Universities of Italy, Germany and Spain, the privilege of recognizing the diplomas and certificates granted by them, considering them sufficient to entails foreigners to the degrees of backelor and licentiate in the several faculties of the University of Chili

of Chili.

The same privilege has lately been granted to the University of Brussele.

The national navy of Chili consists of the corvette Censtitution, brigantines Ancad and Meteoro, the schooner Janequero and the storeship Chili. A steam corvette of 20 guns and 200 horse power, called the Eemeralca, is being built in England at a cost of \$240,000 and a small steamer called the Maule has already sailed from New-York, to be used as a tag boat at Constitution.

The mercantile marine at the present time consists of 265 versels of an aggregate of 62,005 tans, manned by

The mercantile marine at the present time consists of 255 versels of an aggregate of 62,005 tuns, manned by 2,824 seamen. In 1948 it only numbered 105 versels of 12,628 tuns.

The Government have projected an expedition to examine the coast between the Guif of Hualtecas, south of the Archipelago of Chiloe to the Straits of Magelian, for the purpose of discovering whether a navagable channel exists.

According to last advices, Copiapo's mining industry offers the most javorable prespects, but as yet nothing

According to last advices, Coptapo's mining industry offers the most favorable prospects, but as yet nothing remarkable has taken place. The several crops promise an abundant harvest, and this is very satisfactory news, as, during these last two years, the articles of first necessity have maintained such high prices that had it not been for the large amount of work found in the market, and the high wages paid for it, we should have suffered all the consequences arising from a searcity of food. PERU.

The papers contain the annexed report of affairs in Peru: Peru is still in a very unsettled state. Outbreaks have taken place in Arequipa and Puna.

The constitution had been formed to the dissatisfac-

The constitution had been formed to the dissatisfaction of the pricets.

Vessels are daily arriving at the Chincha Islands, numbering now up ward of 100.

The French Admiral left Callso, receiving a hearty farewell from all the men-of-war in harbor, manning the yards and firing a salute.

It is said that another revolution has broken out in Arequipa against Castilla, of which Echinique and Castillo are the instigators. The revolutionists declare in favor of Gen. Vivanco.

The towns of Santandes and Andons, in the district of Andons, on the Upper Amazon, have been destroyed by a tribe of savage Indians called Murstos. Some of the inhabitants were killed, and the rest all fied to the woods. The Indians threaten to destroy all the settlements on the River Pastasa. The City of Jeberos is only saved by the presence of a garrison, and the people say that if the Government does not soon afford them relief, they will place themselves under the protection of Ecuador.

NEW-GRANADA.

We have files from Pansma dated on December 4.

The Gaceta Official, of Bogota, dated on the 4th of November, contains the correspondence between the Hon. Mr. Bowlin and Sr. Lino de Pombo, relative to the tax on United States mail matter crossing the 1sth-

mus.

The Tiempo promises to examine the international questions now pending relative to the Isthmus.

There appears to be little local news.

The Pansma Railroad Company's steamer Columbus returned to Pansma from her first trip to the South on the 2d irst., having gone as far as Guyaquil.

During the voyage the Columbus experienced stormy weather and very heavy rains.

During the voyage the Columbus experienced stormy weather and very heavy rains.

The British clipper ship St. Magnus, 125 days from Newcastle, arrived at Taboga on the 27th ult., with a cargo of patent fuel for the Pacific Steam Navigation

Company.

The Panama Herald of the 4th inst. contains the The Panama Herald of the 4th inst. contains the following news emmary: We regret to learn that a number of petty robbertes were committed in this city on the persons of the passengers who came asbore from the Sconora the evening of her arrival. The majority of the theits were perpetrated, we understand, on persons who were under the influence of liquor.

We have had a succession of unusually strong winds during the past week, accompanied by occasional heavy showers.

during the past week, accompanied by occasional leavy showers.

The anniversary of the independence of the Isthmus was duly celebrated at Panama. The United States figate Independence and the St. Marys fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the anniversary.

The Aspinwall Courier says: — A few minutes before daylight yesterday, a shed adjacent to the freight depot of the Panama Rairroad, on the line of the road in this city, caught fire. It contained tailow and some areasy vessels used to grease the axles of cars, &c. It burned fireely emitting a most intense heat for nearly an hour. The wind was favorable, blowing part of the time against the freight house, a fire-proof building, and the remander towards a vacant area. The shed contained nothing but the grease, and was itself of but little value.

The latest returns from Bogots of the votes for Presidency of the Republic, are as follows:

cigar maker, was arrested yesterday in this city, charged with being a tugitive from Philadelphia, where it is alleged he obtain-ed goods by faire pretenses from M. Warimant & Co. He will be taken bock to answer the charge.

KANSAS.

ndence of The N. Y. Tribune LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 27, 1856.

The southern part of the Territory, in the region of Osawatamie, Middle Creek and Sugar Mound, is now the theater of legal persecution of rather a systematic kind. Marshal Preston, attended by a detachment of Col. Titus's militia, equipped as dragoons, have been ransacking and arresting people in that quarter for a week past. The force thus employed is divided into several small parties. and as they act under the guidance and suggestions of the Pro Slavery men living in the different regions they visit, they thus obtain information valuable to them, and are more successful than they otherwise would be. None of the Free-State men have made any calculations as to resisting this force by force. These against whom they act merely try to keep These against whom they act merely try to keep out of their way. The object of this arresting movement in that quarter is clear enough. For some time back the locality in question has been the scene of disturbances more or less aggravated. These originated with the Pro-Slavery men, some of the most violent actors living in the Territory. The design of these disturbances was to intimidate any Free-State emigration that might tend to that quarter, and also to drive away much of what was already there. This violence has been resisted by the bolder and more warlike Free State men in that quarter, and agwarlike Free State men in that quarter, and ag-gression in some instances has been met by counter aggression. The war spirit was indeed up-Further removed from Gov. Geary and his procla-mations, the latter had less effect upon their minds, and when Missourians and Pro-Slavery residents of the Territory assailed them, they forgot that resist-ance and self-defense were crimes, and, therefore, they did not scruple to resist. To crush out these incipient seeds of rebellion and restore "law and order, ' so that the Pro Slavery men and Border Ruffians might carry on their operation and erjoy the fruits of their legal supremacy in security, was too important an object to be neglected. The men arrested are not only those who have been connected with the recent disturbance, but those who have been prominent Free-State men, or leaders of the people at any time since the Kansas difficulties began. Of course, not one Pro-Slavery man has been arrested. I have been informed that several Free-State settlers have been informed that several Free-State settlers have been arrested in the neighborhood of Sugar Mound, and are now in the hands of their captors. Five Free-State prisoners from the neighborhood of Osawatamie were taken into Lecompton yesterday; among them Mr. William Partridge. Partridge.

Col. Preston, with a party of these mounted militia, had undertaken the arrest of Mr. Holmes, formerly of New-York City. This latter gentleman distinguished himself by his bravery at the battle of Osawatamie, and has been the hero of more than one daring affair since. As in all such cases, he has been credited with rather more than his share, and when anything in the shape of de-fensive or offensive warfare occurred in that quarter, Capt. Holmes was said to be at the botte it. The Pro-Slavery men have been anxious to get him arrested or into their hands in some shape. It has even been said that Governor Geary has offered a reward for his capture. Be that as it may, Mr. Preston, legally United States Deputy Marshal and Border Ruffianly States Deputy Marshal and Berder-Ruffianly "Colonel," with the military force referred to, undertook his arrest. The gallant Marshal had a wearisome and profitless hunt on the Pottawatamie and among the thickets of Sugar Creek. No Captain Holmes was to be found, because that gentleman, who had been supposed to be prowling about with a band of armed men in that direction, was really in this vicinity, alone and peacefully engaged. As fortune would have it, Mr. Holmes started for Osawatamie just as Marshal Preston and his militia, fresh from their unsuccessful hunt, were returning. What happened was perfectly natural. Mr. Holmes was riding up the steep hill at Middle Creek, a few miles on this side of Osawatamie, when he suddenly came upon Preston and his dragoon militia. Escape was just about out of the question, and as Mr. Holmes was not aware that any one knew him, he attempted to not aware that any one knew him, he attempted to pass. He was arrested by them, and as he, under pass. He was arrested by them, and as he, under the circumstances, made no resistance, he was disarmed and carried toward Lecompton. Here, by an unexpected piece of luck, the gallant Preston had succeeded in capturing the very man he was after; but "there's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip." The occurrence I narrate happened two days ago. That night they halted near Washington Creek, and Mr. Holmes, thinking that he had gone as far as it was advisable to go, took advantage of some slight inattention on the part of his guards, leaped a fence close by and started off. They shouted for him to stop, and several bullets whistled after him, but he escaped unburt, and looked as composed as ever while he gave me the particulars of the adventure.

The prisoners thus taken are thrust in promis-

The prisoners thus taken are thrust in promisvicted prisoners, and he who has been taken by the strong arm of the military, and against whom no writ has ever been issued, are sharers of the same prison and the same hard fate. It is worthy of note here that the prisoners taken by Gov. Geary, sevhere that the prisoners taken by Gov. Geary, several weeks ago, while on his tour to the south, with the military, were then taken without writs, and are still held without legal process. I question if anything could be more despotic than this—men arrested without the form of law, and at the instance of their enemies, by the force of military strength, and under the authority of public officers who ought to be responsible. And yet such irregular proceedings have became so common in Kansas that they no longer excite remark.

The prisoners at Lecompton, in spite of occasional additions to the flock, are considerably thinned out. The men removed to Tecumseh on a change of venue, and who made their escape from change of venue, and who made their escape from that place, were quite a subtraction, and occasion-ally one will succeed in getting away from Lecomp-ton. Still, the prison has as many occupants as it has accommodations for. When the largest num-ber was in it, it was crowded. Imagine their con-dition. They had no seats. Not a bench or board offered them a respite from one position on easy terms. When an unfortunate prisoner wants to sit he sits on the floor. Think of a Kansas patrior, a lover of Freedom, sitting on the fitchy floor of this crowded prison and musing on his hard fate, and a lover of Freedom, sitting on the fitthy floor of this crowded prison and musing on his hard fate, and the probable doom of our Republic, driven into a despotism. He comprehends the full sum of the Karsas iniquity. The iron has a point for him, and while others speculate, he feels. When the news of Fremont's defeat for the Presidency was conveyed to the prisoners the effect was worthy of note. Theirs was not the political excitations reyed to the prisoners the effect was worthy of note. Theirs was not the political excitement that finds vent in exclamations. For nearly an hour all was silent in that sad prison-house. Deep dejection sat on every countenance. They comprehended the nature of the result. They felt that Freedom had received a blow, and that they might suffer with it. Could those voters for Buchanan who still have some regard for our free institutions have seen that silent, sorrowing band, transcreen might have prisoned their bosoms; and if remorse might have pierced their bosoms; and if the question had occurred to them, "Who is respon-"sible for the violent imprisonment and cruel treat-"ment of these American citizens?" another ac-cusing Nathan might have risen in their conscience cusing Nathan might have risen in their conscience and said, "Thou art the man!" Books and news-papers are, of course, rather scarce with these prisoners. When either get to the prison, there are a dozen voices to beepeak a perusal, and when the lucky first readers are seeking forgetfulness of their miseries in the news of the day, or the ideas of au-other, those who are waiting their turn read the other, those who are waiting their turn read the eyes of the readers and gather thought at second hand. As an isstance of the insults to which they are liable, I will mention that one evening one of the guards on duty wantonly picked up a bone and threw it with some violence through the window among the prisoners. It struck one of them on the face, cutting and bruising him severely, the blood flowing pretty freely. Iodignant at at this outrage, a dezen of the prisoners went to the doors and called for the officer of the guard. Instead of complying, fifteen of the guards were drawn up in front of the doors, and presenting their pieces, ordered the prisoners back, threatening to fire. But the prisoners knew that they were within the deers, and they remained firm and unmoved, declaring that they would not move until the officer of the guard came in. The guas of the soldlers

were within a few feet of the breasts of a war ers. Several of them were cocked, and in his Slavery militia had their fingers on the triangle the prisoners moved not. It is not easy to the stern determination of such men. The of the guard was afraid to venture among the stood unmoved with exposed breasts to such one, but at last was prevailed on to contra who threatened with their musacts being statistics.

fire.

That such prisoners should wish to escape feetly natural. They would all have escape ably, long ago, but many of those where claim to be influential men called to see the urged that they should not attempt any violation of the escape. "Gov. Geary," they said, "we them at liberty and make all right." Also knew that the Governor had been mainty be mental in having them arrested, and the weeks of waiting on these fallacious hope. mental in having them arrested, and arrested weeks of waiting on these fallacious how after more than twenty of their number was victed as felons, and crueily seatenced, the to reslize that they must look for help in a direction than to Gov. Ge ary. Two nights of their number, Mr. Shugre, made his The modus operardi, and the route, I will be scribe, as others may want to travel that suffice it to say that he had to pass within a syards of one of the guards. The excaping oner was seen by the guard, who sent a busy him, which luckily missed. A cluster of militia burried to the spot and after the probability of the made his way out of town, but we him. He made his way out of town, but we while bullets hurried taster—none of them had him. He made his way out of town, but we lowed by several of the militia on horsebed a lay down in the long grass till the search was and then quietly escaped to Lawrence. And the prisoner was dismissed in rather an odd with list bame is Farley. It appears he had been charge of Titus while he was a prisoner wounded, last Summer. He then showed in deal of attention, and nursed the great his Ruffian carefully. The recollection of Col. In like his gratitude, appears to have been some Ruffian carefully. The recollection of Col. To like his gratitude, appears to have been comet tardy, but perhaps Mr. Farley thought that in "better late than never." Day before yearns Colonel Titus called at the prison and Farley to follow him. He led him three guards and out of Lecompton, and pointing with inger as he turned to Farley, said, "That a way to Lawrer ce-go."

This free-ard-easy way of arresting men and a missing them in a whim, or a moment of mains.

missing them in a whim, or a moment of mana

secution carried on against Free-State man.

Perhaps the immediate cause of Col. The gratitude in this case was the fact that the minute are just about to be disbanded. The militiate enrolled for three months. Only a part of that in has expired, but the Governor has concluded disband them. There is no economy in this man ment, as these militia will get their pay and rule up to the time for which they were enrolled. We ment, as these militis will get their pay an minup to the time for which they were enrolled. We
could be the motive it would be difficult to dete
mine. Perhaps, now that the election is one, the
Governor feels that there is to further necessity is
humbug—and the militia have been a great lanbug. Col. Titus received a letter inviting line
foin Walker in Nicaragua a short time since, as
as the Pro-Slavery men conclude that Kansa he
been made a Slave Territory, and must be male:
Slave State, he has resolved to go. He has pesuaded a number of his men to go with hin, as
as the river navigation will soon closs, being
ported to have induced Geary to disband them are
so that they could get away. At all event, th
militia will march for Leavenworth to-morre
where they will be disbanded on Saturday of
Sunday.

Sunday.

The two soldiers who stood guard over the property oners at Tecumseh at the time of the escape, and been sentenced to wear a chain and ball for one yes—a hard fate. The night was dark and raise, as the building to guard a large one. I do not that they merited this fate by winking when sufering freemen were making their escape. These has punishments are the spologies which those in your make for misfortunes occurring under their mis

agement.

Nothing of importance has transpired before the Court at Tecumsch. They have made no progress.

in any trial yet.

The land sales at Leavenworth still progres quietly and clowly.

ASPECTS AND PROSPECTS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 26, 1654.

Col. Titus has concluded that "fillibustering in Kansas is a failure! (I quote his words.) B has notified the boys to meet him at St. Louis the 15th December, as many as wish to go Nicaragus. He and his men have been ordered Leavenworth, there to be disbanded; they we seen crossing the river to-day. They carry wit them many a hearty curse, mine among the aus

This evening I had an interesting convenata with young Pa vies, brother to the poor fellow wi Kentuckians by birth, but residents of Misson.
Young Bowles, at Westport and St. Josephs, M. opportunity to hear at some of the meetings of Pro-Slaveryites an expose of their plans as P Pro-Slaveryites an expose of their plans as a gards testimony to be given before the Investiging Committee. The first proposition was to deep in toto having voted at all in Kansas. This was voted down as being too hazardans a speculation. They finally concluded to acknowledge the conduct but place it on the acore of off-eiting the false was ing of the En igrant Ad people. Speaking of the Bowles observed, "I knew at this time nothings "the principles of either party as to their contestions; but such things as these men were propering to do, I knew were wrong, and I knem mis "up my mind that if ever a battle came. I would be found on the Free-State side." With the friends from Iowa and his brother, he came is Kansas in behalf of Freedom. The details of is brother's death are known. It the poor fellow side died is fairly represented by the survivor, of which is the properior of the land of Liberty. Beside the remains of the gallant Shourher, it le little graveyard at Lawrence, he sleeps and the gallant dead of Kansas.

A more than Spartan courage animates the breasts of this people. It is displayed the less in their power of endurance thas is less in their power of endurance thas in their power of endurance thas is gards testimony to be given before the Investige

the little graveyard at Lawrence, he sleeps and the gallant dead of Kanasa.

A more than Spartan courage animates the breasts of this people. It is displayed at less in their power of endurance that is their intrepidity in the hour of danger. Said one who had fought at Franka. "Where all are so brave, it is hard making as "distinction." And said another, "It is her bringing our Yankees, who have all their is "long been secustomed to such different this, "to the fighting point; but when you one is them there, they are just four to one of others." One old man from Indiana, over say years of age, during the attack on Lawrence, as observed running about the streets begging to man he met for a gun. Since that time he had en always on hard. In one of the engage a ball struck the wheel of the carriage beside he was standing, passing just by him. "I beam said he, very quietly raising his gun, "thous he had say volley after volley, without betraying a lightest emotion of fear. A few nights since the firm had constructed wall. They had agreed to pass out in regular of quarters through a hole which some mechanism of the first had constructed wall. They had agreed to pass out in regular occasion; the nearest the hole first, and so corder as they lay. When the old man's turnes he positively refused, saying, "They have "in legally, and now let them take me out informs me that of the twenty convicted thirteen are graduates of colleges; and these condemned to four years' hard labor on the way, with ball and chain attachments to their unmber, I am also informed, has been an ing clergyman. Of all the accurace his term this Kanasas record is the blackest. I damned one Administration. Let the next is pregramme, or an indiguant and outras its pregramme, or an indiguate and outras its